

## Supplementary Online Content

Kapoor A, Field T, Handler S, et al. Adverse events in long-term care residents transitioning from hospital back to nursing home. *JAMA Intern Med*. Published online July 22, 2019. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2019.2005

**eTable.** Selected Examples With Descriptions of Less Serious, Serious, Life-Threatening and Fatal Events

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

**eTable. Selected Examples With Descriptions of Less Serious, Serious, Life-Threatening and Fatal Events**

Severity of Event	Brief description	Description of Preventability or Ameliorability
Less Serious Event	Delirium	72-year-old man with history of COPD, PVD, CHF returns to LTC facility after hospitalization for COPD exacerbation. Patient developed skin tear from leg rest of wheelchair; physician reviewers determined equipment was faulty and led to skin tear.
Serious Event	Pressure ulcer	88-year-old woman admitted to the hospital with acute on chronic renal failure; returned to LTC facility seven days later and found to have a stage 2 pressure ulcer on coccyx; physician reviewers determined the hospital did not protect patient from this adverse event scoring the event as present on admission.
Life-threatening Event	Opioid overdose	This 51-year-old woman had a long medical history including stroke with hemiplegia, MI, HTN, chronic kidney disease, OA, epilepsy, CAD depression who returned to LTC after admission for chest / rule out MI. She was receiving opioid for chronic pain in the affected, weak left arm with frequent requests for relief. One day after return from hospital she was somnolent, and staff could not arouse her. Physician reviewers determined the diagnosis was opioid overdose and rated the event preventable.
Fatal Event	Delay in surgery	83-year-old woman with toe infection scheduled for foot amputation but surgery delayed due to failure to hold anticoagulant warfarin. Patient transferred to hospital for increasing delirium 11 days later and required above the knee amputation. Patient deteriorated in mental status and became agitated with blood pressure dropping to 77/57 and decreasing oxygen saturation; patient died shortly afterward. Physician reviewers attributed patient deterioration to delay in surgery causing spread of infection.

**Abbreviations:** CAD = coronary artery disease, CHF = congestive heart failure COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, LTC = long-term care facility, MI = myocardial infarction, OA = osteoarthritis, PVD = peripheral vascular disease